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SUZUKI HAILS GATT OFFICIAL'S CRITICISM OF U.S.

OW100943 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Wednesday praised as a very courageous and correct assessment a recent remark by the director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) criticizing the United States and Western Europe for blaming Japan for their economic ills.

GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel suggested in West Germany last Friday that the U.S. and Western Europe were making a scapegoat of Japan in connection with trade frictions.

Speaking in Japan's House of Councillors Wednesday, Suzuki said that the world economy is now facing difficulties of various kinds and that economic frictions would not be basically solved unless such difficulties were overcome. The idea that the U.S. and Europe should themselves do more to boost their competitive power is basically sound, he pointed out. The prime minister did stress, however, that Japan should correct what needed correcting and cooperate in international efforts to revitalize the world economy.

SAKURAUCHI'S TALKS WITH HAIG 23 MAR PREVIEWED

OW110121 Tokyo KYODO in English 0104 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 (KYODO) -- East-West relations, the Middle East situation and U.S.-China relations will be the main issues to be taken up in discussions on the international situation to be conducted between Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Washington on March 23, according to Foreign Ministry sources. Sakurauchi is scheduled to leave Tokyo for Washington on March 20 for talks with U.S. Government leaders.

On U.S.-China relations, the sources said Japan regards that stability of Asia rests on good U.S.-China relations and China-Soviet confrontation.

Japan's stand was explained to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge when he stopped in Tokyo in January on his way home from Beijing where he informed Chinese officials that the U.S. would not sell sophisticated FX fighters to Taiwan.

Japan also has been appealing to the U.S. both formally and informally to build up stabilized ties with China. The Foreign Ministry believes a decisive retreat in Washington-Beijing relations will be avoided and hopes the request to be made by Sakurauchi for an amicable settlement through discussions will result in promoting such a settlement between the U.S. and China, whose relations have chilled recently over the problem of weapon sales to Taiwan.

As to East-West relations, the sources said Sakurauchi plans to be briefed by Haig on the intentions of the U.S. and future prospects.

Although such bilateral issues as trade and defense problems will be taken up also at the Sakurauchi-Haig meeting, agreement has been reached on holding discussions centered on the international situation. This is because of Japan's wish to exchange views on Japan-U.S. relations within the world framework.

TRADE TALKS WITH U.S. END; DELEGATES MEET PRESS

OW101215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 (KYODO) -- The United States Wednesday called for Japan's continued liberalization of its market for competitive American goods, saying that substantial progress in liberalization could block protectionist legislation before the U.S. Congress. Speaking to newsmen at the end of two days of trade talks, chief U.S. delegate David MacDonald said that the U.S. particularly hoped to see Japan ease import curbs on farm and fishery products.

The discussions, which took place against a background of growing protectionist sentiment in the U.S., dealt with a wide range of specific items from herring and tobacco to nuclear power plants and electronic equipment. The negotiators apparently made little progress, leaving many issues for further discussion.

But at a joint press conference, both MacDonald and his Japanese counterpart, Hiromu Fukuda, hailed the talks as "fruitful and constructive."

One of the few areas where the two countries agreed was on trade in agricultural and fishery products. Officials from both governments will meet in Washington next month to review Japan's import quotas on 22 products, including beef and citrus fruit. Japan also agreed to study an increase in the number of sales outlets allowed to sell imported tobacco; to begin consultation on increased fishery product imports within the next month; initiate talks on possible joint research and development projects in high-technology areas; and begin negotiations for import of beef and oranges in October, six months earlier than scheduled.

In a separate press conference later, MacDonald said the two days of talks indicated that "there is some likelihood of substantial movement by the Japanese Government in connection with access to its market." "If indeed this comes to fruition, I believe it would have a substantial effect in reducing or eliminating the rationale for protectionist legislation," he said.

Asked if he has changed his mind of suing Japan before the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), MacDonald replied, "We are hopeful, yes, that future steps by the Japanese Government would obviate anything of that sort."

He said, "I believe that the Japanese Government has made rather substantial progress in a number of service areas, particularly in the financial field."

"Service is an area where we the United States feel that we are extremely competitive and we have in mind in taking this matter to the GATT ministerial meeting in November...." "We do not think that the Japanese Government has fully opened all service areas as widely as the U.S., but there is no question that progress will be made," he added.

The schedule of the next meeting of the Japan-U.S. trade subcommittee will be arranged through diplomatic channels, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said.

TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS ON POLISH DIPLOMATS EASED

OW101115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 (KYODO) -- Japan Wednesday joined other Western nations in easing restrictions previously placed on domestic travel by Polish diplomats.

The Foreign Ministry informed the Polish Embassy in Tokyo of the relaxation, a step taken in response to the abolition earlier this month of travel restrictions on Western diplomats stationed in Poland.

Under martial law declared December 13, Western diplomats in Poland were asked to get prior approval for travel from the military authorities. The Polish authorities, however, eased this in February, switching to a travel registration system for Western diplomats.

Japanese ministry sources said Wednesday that the latest Polish action is a factor contributing to improvements in relations between Poland and Western bloc nations. They added that Poland probably took the step to demonstrate the stability of the Polish situation to the Western world.

VRPR: CHON ASSASSINATION PLOT CHARGES FALSE

SK100912 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Dialogue between two unidentified speakers from the feature "Focus on Topics"]

[Excerpts] [First speaker] In January, the Chon Tu-hwan clique put forward the unrealistic 22 January proposal for reunification, for which it was humiliated by the people. It is creating a public commotion by fabricating a ridiculous incident of an assassination attempt on Chon Tu-hwan. Will you tell us the truth about this incident?

[Second speaker] The incident is a fabrication. It is trying to justify the incident by so-called announcements and statements. Its remarks are all absurd.

[First speaker] Klegerman and Yanover, the Canadians who were arrested by the Canadian police, said that they never conspired to assassinate Chon. The Philippines stressed that there was no ~~assassination~~ plot when Chon Tu-hwan visited the Philippines.

[Second speaker] The Chon Tu-hwan clique has no evidence to convince the people. It only repeats assumptions and hypotheses.

[First speaker] It is said that the incident of an assassination attempt on Chon Tu-hwan is a deceitful drama written at Chongwadae. Will you tell us about this slanderous drama?

[Second speaker] There are two objectives the Chon Tu-hwan clique is pursuing. First, it is attempting to escape international and domestic isolation and a political crisis. Our people and the overseas compatriots are raising their voices, saying "Let us kill the murderer Chon Tu-hwan!" Second, it is trying to suppress the spirit of antidictatorship and anti-Chon Tu-hwan. Clearly, this spirit of struggle will be enhanced during the period of struggle in March and April.

[First speaker] A South Korean paper correctly noted that the people's aspiration for democracy is being temporarily suppressed at gunpoint. However, this silence is enforced by means of power. The masses will surely rise again in the future.

[Second speaker] World figures describe South Korea as a lamp in a storm. Chon Tu-hwan has placed an arsenal of guns in Chongwadae. He always wears a bulletproof vest when he goes out, and he is escorted by many bulletproof vehicles.

[First speaker] In conclusion, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fabrication of the incident of the assassination attempt of Chon Tu-hwan is aimed at suppressing the procommunist sentiment, which is growing among the overseas compatriot societies, and the anti-dictatorship spirit for democracy. It is scheming to obstruct visits to the North by overseas compatriots and to escape isolation by overseas compatriot societies.

[Second speaker] The Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to hide its vicious nature as murderer, fascist and terrorist through a foolish trick. However, it can neither deceive the people nor escape a crisis by such shallow wisdom.

[First speaker] Our masses will never be deceived by such a mean, slanderous drama. They will raise the banner of struggle higher than ever.

FOREIGN MINISTER HO TAM ARRIVES IN HUNGARY

SK101624 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1608 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 10 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arrived in Budapest on March 8 for a visit to Hungary, according to a report. He was met at the airport by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Vencel Hazi, the Hungarian ambassador to Korea and other personages concerned.

Also present at the airport were DPRK Ambassador to Hungary Kim Yong-sun and his embassy officials.

Ho Tam stopped over in Prague on March 7 on his way to Hungary. He was met and seen off at the airport by a vice-minister of foreign affairs and other personages concerned of Czechoslovakia and the DPRK ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

HUNGARIAN COVERAGE OF HO TAM VISIT TO BUDAPEST

For Hungarian media coverage of the visit to Hungary of DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Tam, see the Hungary section of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT for 11 March.

PREMIER YI CHONG-OK PAYS VISIT TO GUYANA

Arrives 8 Mar

SK101633 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1611 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 10 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, arrived in Georgetown on March 8 for an official goodwill visit to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, according to a report.

The delegation was met at the airport bedecked with the national flags of the two countries by Ptolemy A. Reid, general secretary of the People's National Congress of Guyana, first deputy president and prime minister; B. Cammie Ramsaroop, chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana and deputy president; H. D. Hoyte, deputy president; the minister of power and mining, the minister of foreign trade, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of agriculture, the minister of national development, the minister of education, the chairman of the fourth province and other personages concerned. It was also met at the airport by Ambassador Pak Yi-hyon and officials of the DPRK Embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Georgetown.

A welcome function was held at the airport. The band struck up the national anthems of our country and Guyana. Amid the booming of a 21-gun salute, Premier Yi Chong-ok in company with Prime Minister Ptolemy A. Reid reviewed a guard of honour. A large crowd warmly welcomed the delegation at the airport and along the route, having flags of the two countries.

That day talks between the party and government delegations of the countries were held in Georgetown. Present at the talks on the Korean side were head of the delegation Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, and members of the delegation -- Comrade Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK; Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Ho Hang-chan, vice-minister of external economic affairs; Pak Yi-hyon, DPRK ambassador to Guyana; and others.

Present on the Guyanese side were Ptolemy A. Reid, general secretary of the People's National Congress of Guyana, first deputy president and prime minister; B. Cammie Ramsaroop, chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana and deputy president; H. D. Hoyte, deputy president; the minister of the Presidential Office, the minister of power and mining, the minister of foreign trade, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of national development and the minister of education. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Feted by Prime Minister

SK110030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 11 (KCNA) -- Ptolemy A. Reid, general secretary of the People's National Congress of Guyana, first vice-president and prime minister, on March 8 arranged a banquet in honour of the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on a visit to Guyana, according to a report.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the party and government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council. Officials of the Korean Embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Guyana were invited.

Present there were B. Cammie Ramsaroop, chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana and vice-president, H.D. Hoyte, vice-president, the minister of power and mining, the minister of foreign trade, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of agriculture, the minister of national development, the minister of education, the minister of fisheries, the minister of crops and livestock, the minister of public health, the minister of interior, the minister of higher education, the chairman of the National Assembly, commanders of the armed forces and other personages concerned.

The attendants drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. An art performance was given at the end of the banquet.

RPR ISSUES LETTER MARKING KIM IL-SONG'S BIRTHDAY

SK090906 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Open letter issued on 3 March by the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification to all members of the party and patriotic people of all walks of life in accordance with the resolution of the Standing Committee of the party Central Committee to commemorate the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song as a most significant one and to glorify this year as one enacting new changes in achieving victory in the revolution for reunification -- read by announcer]

[Text] All party members and patriotic people of all walks of life, we are now living in the glorious era of chuche and are advancing toward the victory of the revolution for reunification, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of chuche. The Revolutionary Party for Reunification [RPR] and people of all walks of life, living and carrying out the revolution in an era of chuche under the resplendent ray of chuche, will soon greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a figure in the revolutionary summit of the present era.

The birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, is the supreme festival of the people which our people will commemorate with great joy while holding in high esteem the greatest and most outstanding leader over the long period of half a century. This is a great revolutionary event which should be recorded in the history of mankind.

Greeting the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song when Comrade Kim Chong-il, the wise leader of the people, has emerged as the great successor to the chuche revolutionary cause developed in the forest of Mt Paektu and has brightly illuminated the future of the fatherland and the people, brings great joy and glory to our people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the patriot of the century and a legendary hero, has devoted everything to the fatherland, the people and the revolution over 70 years of his lifetime, during which he has emerged as the sun of the nation. During this noble period he has performed great, immortal exploits.

Thanks to the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of salvation for the world and the people, and to the history of the leader's lasting and immortal revolutionary activities, our fatherland and people have been relieved from a catastrophic crisis and greeted a glorious new era. During the dark period of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, Comrade Kim Il-song, an epochal hero, taking the lead in the revolution in response to the demand of mankind and to meet the requirements of the trend of the contemporary era, invented the chuche idea -- a philosophy respecting men -- victoriously organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle under the resplendent ray of this idea, ushered in the new spring of liberation in the fatherland which was in distress and paved the way for national prosperity.

After liberation, Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the revolution, speedily led the democratic revolution and the people's work of building a new society in the northern half of the fatherland, demonstrating that our people could successfully build an independent country. He also demonstrated the firm will and heroic spirit of the people against the foreign imperialists by defeating the Yankee imperialists who tried to swallow North Korea.

By wisely leading the party and the people in the northern half of the fatherland, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of creation and construction, has brilliantly accomplished the historic cause of socialist revolution, construction and industrialization in the shortest span of time, converting Korea into a powerful socialist country -- a paradise on earth for the welfare of the people -- which is dignified, wealthy, prosperous and self-reliant, powerful with self-defense capability and enjoying modern civilization with chuche-type culture and art.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the master of modern art, has completely and brilliantly resolved a basic question which influences the destiny of the party and the revolution by laying a firm foundation for strengthening and developing the glorious KWP into a chuche-type party forever by inheriting and completing the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation, attaining a great achievement for the people.

Effectively implementing the program to imbue society with Kimilsongism under the outstanding and tested leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of chuche, and Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great guidance star of chuche, today's North Korean society is praised by people throughout the world and shines as the ideal land of mankind.

Under the chuche-type socialist system in North Korea -- the fruition of the immortal chuche idea, the tested leadership and noble morality of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- all people are fused into one through the maintenance of true human relations and comradery with which they help and guide one another. The party and the people are linked by a single idea and will. The working people own all the treasures which have been amassed as a result of the miracles of Chollima and the speed battle.

Viewing the world through chuche Korea and leading mankind's liberation struggle through the chuche revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has ushered in the new era of chuche -- a historic new era in which the raging billows of anti-imperialism and independence surge -- on an earth plagued by the iron shackles of domination and subjugation.

Because the great leader has victoriously led the world revolution in the era of independence with majesty and absolute authority, mankind in the 20th century reveres and praises him as the wise sun of chuche and defines the present era advancing along the road of chuche as the great era of Kim Il-song.

Indeed, the stormy life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a victorious course during which he invented and brilliantly materialized Kimilsongism -- the perfect guidance idea of the chuche era -- a glorious course during which he created the new history of creation and demonstrated the might of chuche Korea and a great immortal epic of love with which he has guided the once oppressed working people as true masters of freedom and civilization and chuche-type men who are aware of themselves.

Thanks to the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean people have raised their status from that of despair and humiliation to independence. Korea, once plagued by backwardness and poverty, has developed into a great country which has achieved astounding developments and is traversing the road of prosperity.

Indeed, there has never before been an era when such a brilliant chapter was added to the history of our people. There has not been an era when the prestige of the country was enhanced and the dignity of the people was raised so high as today.

Because of the presence of chuche Korea -- a beacon of hope -- which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has glorified and because of the presence of the bright road of the country's reunification, our people, despite protracted colonial tyranny and oppressive fascist bayonets, are illuminated by the leader, living and struggling full of optimism and belief in victory, without knowing despair.

Without the resplendent ray of the chuche sun, how could the torch of democracy and reunification have been raised in South Korea and the heroic nation-saving struggle waged there to make the aggressors and traitors shudder with fear? Without the resplendent ray of the great Kimilsongism and the program for nation-saving reunification, how could it be that the RPR -- a chuch-type revolutionary party -- has emerged, that the strong ranks of those who believe in the chuche idea have been fostered and that the people of all walks of life, picturing before their eyes the future of the reunified fatherland, are filled with hope.

Without Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, we cannot think of the changed aspect that people are highly motivated to lead a true life and to struggle for a good cause in South Korea, which is the worst living hell in history, that the revolution for reunification has been carried out here under the banner of chuche and that a bright future is guaranteed here. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the people's supreme leader. He has devoted his life to the fatherland and the people. He is a benevolent father.

The emergence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the dawning road of the chuche revolution he personally pioneered, was a new stage in the history of the people and a historical starting point for the future of the fatherland. Even though we are divided into North and South and dispersed overseas because of interference by foreign forces, our endless reverence, admiration and loyalty for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song are ardent and firm as one because our people greeted him for the first time in the long history of several thousand years and because they have been revived under the resplendent ray of the chuche sun.

No obstacle can thwart the will of all the people to endlessly trust and follow forever Comrade Kim Il-song, the patriot of the century, the savior of the people and a great leader. Therefore, our PPR and the people of all walks of life are firmly determined to greet his 70th birthday as the supreme revolutionary festival of the people with endless reverence, admiration and loyalty for Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation.

Encouraged by the decision of the Standing Committee of the RPR Central Committee intended to magnificently observe the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the organizations of all echelons of the RPR and RPR members and patriotic organizations and people of all strata are now intensifying propaganda activities to disseminate the truth of chuche under the grim circumstances in which the fascist terrorists' surveillance and repression are everywhere.

They are advancing under the banner of democracy and reunification while devoting themselves to embroidering congratulatory banners for the good health and long life of the respected and beloved leader and preparing mementos. Under the leadership of our party, party members and patriotic people of all strata are burning with revolutionary zeal to make the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a most glorious year.

Such a bold stand and firm activities of our party and people have now become a major factor for the anxiety and fear of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military elements. They foresee their downfall in the growing admiration and loyalty of the patriotic people of all strata who have followed and upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation and the lodestar of liberation ever since the days of the anti-Japanese struggle.

Dismayed at the worsening crisis of their rule and the evil omen for their future, the enemy is desperately trying to get through the situation in which their fear is growing stronger than ever. The heinous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which most fears the existence and activities of the RPR -- the chuche-oriented revolutionary party which braves the repression by guns and swords under the banner of the great Kimilsongism, is emphasizing oppression of the RPR and intensifying the fascist anticomunist commotions more than ever.

To thwart the revolutionary influence of the RPR and destroy the rank and file of revolution and reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is feverishly carrying out a slanderous propaganda campaign against our party and running amok by arresting, imprisoning, torturing and trying and executing our party members. In particular, to reverse people's sentiment toward the great sun of the nation Comrade Kim Il-song, the enemy is deceiving and trifling with people with plausible political slogans while tightening the shackles of repression under the threat of guns and swords. However, the enemy's fascist oppression and deceptive tricks cannot reverse the burning admiration of the people who trust in and follow the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the lodestar of freedom and liberation. Nothing can block the current of revolution and reunification flowing along the path of chuche.

The RPR members and patriotic people of all strata must brave the enemy's oppression, which is being intensified, and observe the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader as a revolutionary jubilation. They must make this year a historic year during which the Kimilsongization of the party and the revolutionary rank and file is accelerated and a new turn is brought about in the revolution and for the achievement of reunification. Expressing satisfaction that the party members and patriotic people of all strata are actively responding to the call of our party and overcoming mounting trials and difficulties to observe the 70th birthday of the great leader in a most glorious way and struggling with a single mind to accelerate the victory of the revolution and in the movement to achieve reunification, the RPR Central Committee issues this open letter to put forth a line of struggle and other tasks.

The party members and patriotic people of all strata: It is the revolutionary will and policy of our party to accomplish the revolution for reunification by upholding the chuche sun Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader, espousing immortal Kimilsongism as a faith and regarding it is a guidance principle. We must be loyal in upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and follow him to eternity.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle who liberated the fatherland, the iron-willed commander who wins a hundred victories in a hundred battles and who defeated the Japanese and U.S. imperialists in one generation and the lodestar of the fatherland's reunification and great sun of the nation who is admired by the whole nation.

The great Comrade Kim Il-song is the most outstanding leader of the working class who created the immortal chuche idea and pioneered the chuche revolutionary cause and the resplendent chuche sun.

He opened a new historic era on the globe, blazed the path of the grand march of the chuche era and is shaping the future of mankind. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the benevolent father of the whole nation who embraces our compatriots and progressive people in his bosom and loves them with his peerless personality and noble character. Upholding and following the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the legendary hero, the genius of the revolution and the sum of the salvation of the world and people -- is a guarantee for the victory of the revolution and the movement for the fatherland's reunification and the South Korean people's happiness and prosperity of the nation. Let us bear in our minds the honor and pride of upholding the sum of the nation Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader and loyally uphold the respected and beloved leader from generation to generation and through eternity.

Brave the furious fascist gale and the mounting trials and firmly prepare yourself as a genuine revolutionary fighter who only trusts in and follows the chuche sun! Make yourself a vanguard fighter who depends on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for your destiny and the future of the fatherland and sacrifice your life for him!

On the road of advance under the resplendent ray of guidance of the chuche sun, anything can be overcome! Any task can be accomplished! With this belief, devote yourself to the chuche cause! Smash the class enemy's and reactionaries' vicious offensive and defamation against communists and loyally protect the prestige of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!

The party members must give priority to making Kimilsongism -- the only guiding principle of our party -- their belief! The great Kimilsongism is the trend of the chuche era in which people have emerged as masters of history and those who shape their destiny by themselves. It is a resplendent banner of all victories and glories. Kimilsongism -- the immortal revolutionary theory -- is the only guiding principle of our party, a truth which illuminates the future of the revolution for reunification and a banner of victory leading the South Korean people to the sacred struggle for freedom and liberation.

Arming oneself with great Kimilsongism and advancing under its banner is the secret to the successful advance of the revolution for reunification along the orbit of chuche and winning the final victory. Moreover, it is particularly important and urgent to arm oneself with Kimilsongism, which enables us to have correct views of nature and society and have a powerful weapon for world reform in South Korea, where all kinds of reactionary ideas are rampant and false concepts and anticommunist theories are sweeping society. Devote yourself to the work of arming yourself with great Kimilsongism! Employ every means and familiarize yourself with the profound truth of Kimilsongism! Make immortal Kimilsongism your faith in victory and make yourself a genuine Kimilsonist who will live forever on the road of the rewarding chuche revolution!

Look into, operate, analyze and judge the corrupt and contaminated South Korean society and establish a firm revolutionary outlook with which to act decisively! Under the banner of ever-victorious Kimilsongism, smash the false theories and anticommunist ideas which make people spiritual cripples and victims of corruption! It is a decisive guarantee for the victory of the revolution for reunification to accelerate the Kimilsongization of the party and the revolutionary ranks. Consolidate the unity and cohesion of the party which are based on the great Kimilsongism and protect the purity of the chuche idea!

More effectively advance Kimilsongization of the revolutionary rank and file and make party organizations at all echelons and other patriotic organizations invincible militant organizations which will brave all fascist storms and trials and advance persistently!

Intensify propaganda activities among the people to disseminate the greatness and truth of Kimilsongism and strengthen the ranks of those who espouse the chuche idea! Enlighten and awaken the people of all strata with the truth of chuche and make efforts to unite them under the banner of great Kimilsongism! Let us persistently advance under the banner of the ever-victorious great Kimilsongism!

Party members and the patriotic people of all strata: To those who will observe the 70th birthday of the great sun of the nation Comrade Kim Il-song, nothing is more important than the great national task to achieve the reunification of the fatherland and to hold him in high esteem in the plaza of the reunified fatherland. It is a supreme, historic, cherished desire of the nation to hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem in the land of the reunified, independent and prosperous fatherland and to live happily from generation to generation.

Let us all recall those days following the liberation when our joy and gratitude for the liberation were soaring high above the skies! When the great leader in his early 30's had returned to the fatherland after winning the victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, how excited our people were with the high hope for living under the leader's government in the independent chuche Korea! When the news spread across the nation that the great leader of the nation Comrade Kim Il-song -- the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle and the benefactor of the liberation -- would come to Seoul, our people, young and old, all rushed to the Seoul railway station plaza like a torrential current.

This was the manifestation of the Korean public's unchanging desire to depend on the great leader for the nation's fate and their future and an expression of the revolutionary will of the South Korean countrymen, who were aware that the nation's prosperity and the people's happiness would be ensured when they followed the leader, holding him in high esteem. Regardless of their social status, occupation and ideology, their ardent desire to follow the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, was expressed. Even though our people's aspirations for living in the bosom of the great leader have not been realized due to national division, the people's admiration of the great leader which was demonstrated during those days still lives in this land, where the danger of permanent division is present.

We should immediately reunify the fatherland by crushing the rancorous barrier of North-South division and uphold the nation's supreme leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the highest seat in the reunification plaza. This is the revolutionary will of the movement and the most ardent desire of people of all walks of life. We should elevate this steel-like will and desire into a national salvation movement to realize national reunification and enact a new turn in implementing the reunification cause.

At this moment, the orthodoxy of national reunification is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] declared by Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation. The shortest way to the reunification plaza is to found a confederal reunified state on the basis of mutually recognizing existing ideologies and systems in North and South. Let us vigorously stage a struggle to found the DCRK. Let various political parties and personages from various strata participate in founding this independent, democratic, neutral and peace-loving reunified state. All patriotic forces aspiring reunification should join the struggle for founding the DCRK, transcending ideologies and thought. To establish the DCRK at the earliest date, we should smash the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to perpetuate division and thwart their vicious challenge. The basic tactic of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring is to fabricate two Koreas. Let us resolutely destroy the two Koreas intrigue. Let us deal a heavy blow to the treacherous clique seeking permanent division through simultaneous North-South entry into the United Nations. Let us uncover the treacherous nature of the 22 January proposal. Let us establish an independent reunified state, ending the tragedy of division.

All party members and patriotic masses from various strata: To expedite the glorious reunification of the fatherland, you should open a decisive phase in the anti-imperialist struggle for democratization. The great condition for the salvation movement is to overthrow the truculent military fascist dictatorship and achieve social democratization. South Korea has become a grand military prison where freedom is infringed upon by the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique, pursuing fascism and division and running counter to democracy and reunification. In South Korea, which is maintained by massive suppressive forces and laws, aspirations for rights to survival and democracy are regarded as a crime. Any minor complaint about the military dictatorship and national division is a target of suppression. In South Korean society, mass media are reduced to the stooges of dictatorship, campuses are under military rule and the fascist regulations and churches are a stage for inspection of religious activities. To conceal this tyrannical fascist dictatorship, the heinous Chon Tu-hwan ring has fabricated a private national assembly and a private political party. What is worse, it has produced sham political parties under the special license of Chongwadae. While babbling about a just society and constructing a democratic welfare state, it desperately tries to brainwash the people. The villainous Chon Tu-hwan, who has been running amok to cleanse his dirty image as the heinous, fascist murderer, pretends to guarantee freedom, such as lifting the curfew. He has inflicted violence on the people. Under the pretext of the modernization of politics, the fascist clique has accelerated the modernization of the fascist system. While clamoring about eliminating disorder, it has arrested, tortured, imprisoned and murdered students and the patriotic people from various strata. In an effort to shift the masses' resistance against Chongwadae to North Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is viciously kicking up anti-communist rackets and staging provocative war maneuvers in a land of injustice. Engaged in propaganda of southward invasion by the North, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is conducting an anticomunist campaign to incite North-South confrontation, espousing the fraudulent proposal for reunification, and worsening the situation by staging a mock war, "Team Spirit 1982," simulating northward invasion.

The fascist military dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan, who lords it over the people and acts arbitrarily against the wishes of people desiring democracy and reunification, is the most barbaric of fascist systems. It is a sample of the most outrageous and brazen dictatorship inclined to butchering and cheating the people. It is a cancer blocking the fatherland's reunification.

Democracy is patriotism and the basis of reunification; fascism is reactionism and a tool for national division. Democracy and fascism are incompatible with each other; patriotism and reactionism cannot coexist. With the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military dictatorship allowed to remain intact, we can expect neither a new democratic society nor the glorious plaza of national reunification, much less the human right to survival. This is the bitter lesson the South Korean people have learned through their experience.

We should further uplift the banner of the sacred struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military dictatorship and to gain democracy and civil rights. An active and massive struggle against fascism and Chon Tu-hwan is the way out through which we can obtain the right to survival and democratic freedoms and the route to the plaza of national reunification.

Party members and patriotic people, burning with their obligations to the times and history, should struggle continuously and strenuously until they overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military dictatorship and achieve democratization of society.

Let them fan the flames of the struggle for democracy so that they can avenge the Kwangju uprisers who were ruthlessly massacred in the sacred struggle for democracy and reunification.

Let them wage a vigorous campaign for the rescue of political prisoners, including those involved in RPR cases and the Kwangju uprising.

Let them fight for abrogation of the Kim Tae-chung case and for his reinstitution.

Let them carry out in schools across the country the struggle to disband the Student Defense Corps, to abolish the graduation quota system and to obtain the freedom to study and engage in club activities.

Let them incite the workers to a massive struggle for their right to survival and link it with the struggle for democracy and against fascism.

Let them regain democratic rights and freedoms of speech, publication, assembly, organization, demonstration and belief.

Let them fight for the legalization of the RPR and freedom of activities for democratic political parties and public organizations.

Let them give a counterblow to the Chon Tu-hwan clique which, in the name of modernization of politics, commits fascist offenses to consolidate a fascist system.

Let them mete out punishment to the fascists who insult the people's righteous struggle for democracy and their right to survival by labeling it disorder or disturbance and suppress the people's freedom and right to survival.

Let them burn the murderous evil laws and crush the fascist repressive apparatus.

Let them bury the outrageous fascist military dictatorship and on its grave wage more strenuously the patriotic sacred struggle to establish a democratic coalition government.

Party members and patriotic people: If our people are to add lustre to their dignity as independent people enjoying happiness, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the reunified fatherland, you should put an end to the interference in the internal affairs of South Korea by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

It is none but the Yankee aggressors who brought the tragedy of the national division to our people, who were teeming with joy following the liberation, and imposed subjugation and slavery of fascist dictatorship on our people, who wanted to live a happy life in the bosom of the great leader.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors completely frustrated our people's aspiration for freedom and liberation, independence and reunification. Our people have undergone a history of 37 years of trials.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists have installed traitor Chon Tu-hwan -- the ugliest pro-U.S. nation-seller and the most atrocious and relentless human butcher -- in the presidency of the military dictatorial regime. They are further intensifying their colonial rule and instigating the military hooligans to fascism and permanent division and war. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists are, by utilizing their stooge, Chon Tu-hwan, embellishing the 100-year history of the aggression and plundering as a history of fraternity and friendship, and they are planning to stage a farce called a ceremony marking the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Korea-U.S. ties in May.

The U.S. imperialists are indeed the mortal enemy of our people and the ringleader of fascism and division. How can we put up with such heinous aggressors?

Boldly stage the anti-U.S. nation-saving struggle to repel the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea and to end the U.S. imperialists' domination and interference in South Korea! Bring the U.S. imperialists' colonial and fascist military rule to an end! Smash the U.S. imperialists' schemes for two Koreas and thwart their new war maneuvers!

Along with the anti-U.S. nation-saving struggle, we must vigorously stage the anti-Japanese patriotic struggle.

The Japanese reactionaries have established new South Korea-Japan collusive relations with the Chon Tu-hwan clique and are stretching their claws to invade South Korea again. They are emerging as a very dangerous aggressive force.

In particular, the Japanese reactionaries, who overlooked the Kim Tae-chung case, are actively supporting the fascist repression of Mr. Kim Tae-chung and other democratic personages by the Chon Tu-hwan clique. They are also promoting the permanent division of our nation.

Bombard with the indignation of the nation the interfering maneuvers of the Japanese militarists who covertly and overtly protect and support the Chon Tu-hwan traitorous clique!

Maintain heightened vigilance over the Japanese reactionaries' schemes to invade South Korea again and smash their claws of aggression!

All patriotic forces, hold the anti-U.S. and anti-Japanese banner aloft, repel all aggressive forces and fan the flames of the sacred nation-saving struggle to establish an independent democratic society, without foreign forces and traitors, and to found a unified state!

Party members and patriotic forces of all strata: Our struggle is an arduous one in which we must fight against the U.S. imperialists -- the ringleader of international reactionaries -- and the relentless military fascists. Even if our struggle is hard and arduous, we must not wait for a favorable situation to be created nor must we sit idle. We must not pause even for a moment. If we do so, this will be a breach of faith in the revolutionaries and patriots.

We have Kimilsongism, which gives faith in victory and invincible courage, and we have unity, which is more powerful than bombs. The revolutionaries and patriots must work out tactics of struggle based on Kimilsongism and implement it efficiently. They must avoid reckless confrontation and effectively carry out the revolution for reunification by organizing active struggle.

As the situation becomes grimmer, hold the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea even higher, unite people of all strata as one and continue to struggle while relying on the concentrated force of the people!

The masters of the revolution for reunification are the people of all strata and the driving force of the revolution for reunification is the majority of the people, including the workers and peasants. When the oppressed proletariat is united as one and awakened, it can be more powerful than guns and swords and can destroy the headquarters of the fascist dictators.

Unite workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals and all other people as a powerful chuche revolutionary force!

Form a united anti-U.S. nation-saving front, a united antifascist democratic front with people of all strata, and with political parties, factions and personages seeking democracy and reunification!

Only through an active struggle is it possible to mobilize people of all strata to the front of persistent struggle. Party organizations at all echelons, patriotic organizations and all revolutionaries and patriots must wage a united struggle throughout the nation and achieve class unity and solidarity among the regions. They must form and consolidate the united anti-U.S. nation-saving front and the united antifascist democratic front through the joint struggle of the people!

Invincible is our party and the people of all strata advancing under the banner of the great Kimilsongism!

Party members and people of all strata must hold aloft the banner of the ever-victorious great Kimilsongism. They must unite and continue to fight. By so doing, they must make this year a historic year in which a new turn is brought about in the revolution for reunification.

Let us accelerate the work to provide a glorious reunification plaza where we will receive the sun of the salvation of the world and the people, Comrade Kim Il-song!

The cause of our struggle is just and nothing can block the advance of the people who have risen up for their just cause. Ours are a wise people who have the precious experience of the struggle in which they overthrew the atrocious Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime and brought about the downfall of the heinous dictator traitor Pak Chong-hui. They are revolutionary people who demonstrated their heroism through the decisive battle in Kwangju, in the roaring gunfire.

Our party and our people, upholding the great sun of the nation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the great guiding star of the nation, the wise leader [chidoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, and advancing under the banner of the ever-victorious Kimilsongism, can overcome and achieve anything. Only victory and glory await them.

The RPR Central Committee firmly believes that the RPR party members and people of all strata will display the indefatigable fighting spirit, destroy the headquarters of the colonial fascist dictatorship and bring about the day on which we will shout with joy in the plaza of democracy and reunification.

Party members and patriotic people of all strata must vigorously move forward toward the victory of the revolution for reunification under the rays of the resplendent and glorious chuche sun.

Long live the great sun of the nation, Comrade Kim Il-song!

Long live the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!

[Signed] The RPR Central Committee

8 March 1982, Seoul

CHON CALLS FOR POSITIVE NEW COMMUNITY MOVEMENT

SK100218 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called for the fostering of the national strength by systematizing it through the Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement), saying that this is the very way to help the nation keep its survival and achieve sustained growth amid turbulences expected in the 1980's. He said that the drive should be carried out in such a way as to renovate positively the people's spiritual stand so as to make the Koreans "a first-class people" in the face of the 1986 Asian and 1988 Olympic Games, both to be held in Seoul. At the same time, the nationwide movement should take its roots deep into the minds of the people by developing it as a driving force accelerating the national modernization and development.

Chon made the points while visiting the central headquarters of Saemaul Undong near Kimpo. First Lady Yi Sujn-cha accompanied the president. The president said that activities of the decade-old drive should not be inactive or depressed even after the change of presidents. He then emphasized the need to carry out positively the energy and foodgrains savings drive in connection with the execution of Saemaul Undong.

"Thus far, poor and low-income people have taken part in the movement in a positive manner while wealthy people and intellectuals have tended to ignore it," the chief executive noted. The movement can see a fruitful outcome only when intellectuals and other people from all segments of the society, regardless of their positions and ranks, participate in the drive, he said. The president recalled that the movement, which has played an active role in the rural modernization, has been inactive in the urban society due to peculiarity of city life. Chon urged that the drive should be carried out in a more positive manner in urban communities. He said it is very important to allot profits equally (among the people) through the movement.

Prior to giving the directives, the president was briefed on the new year programs of the central organization of the movement. The briefing session was attended by Minister of Home Affairs So Chong-hwa, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Ko Kon, Minister of Commerce and Industry So Sok-chun and Minister of Education Yi Kyu-ho.

GOVERNMENT DECREASES OIL PRICES BY 2.82 PERCENT

SK110124 Seoul YONHAP in English 0103 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has decided to overhaul its oil policy, cancelling premiums paid to crude oil exporters and allowing the purchase of crude oil on international spot markets.

Energy-Resources Minister Yi Son-ki said Wednesday that beginning next month the government will not approve any commissions or premiums Korean oil companies are charged when importing crude oil. He said the government did not take such charges into consideration when it reduced domestic oil prices by an average of 2.82 percent Wednesday.

The government will also ease regulations on crude oil imports to allow the purchase of crude oil on spot markets. Such oil will meet 20 percent of the domestic oil demand, Yi said.

Prices on spot markets are currently four dollars less than the 32.77 U.S. dollars per barrel South Korea has been paying for crude oil imports. Domestic prices of oil products will also be gradually deregulated, according to Yi.

VISIT TO USSR BY POLAND'S JARUZELSKI TOUTED

OW100133 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1505 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Mar (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: The recently completed visit to the Soviet Union by the Polish party and state delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski and the Soviet-Polish summit talks are a major contribution to the cause of consolidating and developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries at this crucial moment for the Polish people's state.

The United States, infuriated by the failure of the counterrevolutionary coup in Poland and the collapse of its hopes for the restoration of capitalism, initiated an anti-Polish campaign unprecedented in its scale and in its violation of international standards in which they involved a whole series of Western states. Washington wanted to turn Poland into a battering ram with which it could try to smash the structure of European detente. Economic sanctions are being applied against Poland and an unbridled propaganda campaign is being waged to discredit the Polish leadership's measures for normalizing life in the country.

Against this background, W. Jaruzelski emphasized in his address at a Kremlin dinner that the enormous significance of the USSR's irreplaceable and international assistance to Poland and that the understanding of Polish difficulties by other fraternal socialist countries is becoming even more evident. Yes, socialist Poland is not alone! The Polish people have someone to lean on in their time of trial.

In his address Leonid Brezhnev declared: "We have helped and will continue to help Poland in every way possible." The Soviet leader's words are imbued with profound internationalism and concern for the Polish people's fate. They instill confidence that with the fraternal assistance of the socialist countries, Poland will be able to overcome all the difficulties facing it.

Anxiety about the state of the international situation and a desire to strengthen the peace and security of peoples could be heard in the statements of the Soviet and Polish leaders. Once again they appealed to the West to broaden the dialogue and businesslike cooperation, not the confrontation into which the United States is strenuously trying to draw the Europeans.

The joint Soviet-Polish communique stresses that the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic are against confrontation, the intensification of tensions and the arms race, and are for the elimination of the military danger, for arms limitation and disarmament, and for a radical normalization of the international situation.

The significance of the visit of the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic goes far beyond the bounds of relations between two countries. The results of the Soviet-Polish talks will undoubtedly have a positive influence on the situation in Europe and will force the leaders of those West European countries, which blindly follow the lead of Washington's adventuristic policies, to think hard.

PCI ACCUSED OF 'DRIFTING FROM MARXISM-LENINISM'

OW110117 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT Mar 82

["Article" -- MONTSAME headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, March 10 (MONTSAME) -- Today when imperialist forces headed by the U.S. imperialism push mankind to the brink of nuclear catastrophe, intensify attacks against socialism ever more, significance acquires the unity and cohesion of the world communist movement; but the leadership of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] drifts still away from Marxism-Leninism, from the cooperation with the fraternal parties.

The recent I.C.P. documents clearly show that Polish developments have become a pretext for the I.C.P. leadership to openly attack real socialism. According to their opinion Polish developments prove that socialism, which has become a reality in many countries, has lost its motive force and ceased to develop. But the fact is that socialism in mere 60 years of its existence has made in the interests of the working people colossal socio-economic changes which are unimaginable and inattainable under capitalism. This is clear to anyone who is sound and just in his assessments.

One of the most vivid examples of the historical achievements of real socialism, of its truly inexhaustible possibilities is the Mongolian People's Republic. The Mongolian people, which before the victory of the people's revolution in 1921 was on the brink of dying out, has transformed once backward feudal Mongolia into a modern agrarian-industrial state, steadily develops our economy based on social ownership of the means of production and from year to year raises the material well-being and the cultural level of our people. And this goes not only for Mongolia. The countries of socialist community during the period of socialist construction have turned into states developed in every way.

And denying the reality the I.C.P. leadership tries to negate the historical achievements of real socialism, its decisive role in the cause of social progress and preserving peace. They over-emphasize some shortcomings and difficulties inevitable in the process of building and perfecting a new society and allege that they stem from the essence of socialism.

The antisocialist position of the I.C.P. leadership is testified by its negation of the role of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and security of the peoples. There was not and there is not a country in the world which would have and which contributes as much as does the Soviet Union to the struggle for socialism, for freedom of peoples and for peace. But the I.C.P. leadership as if contesting with bourgeois propaganda talk of "hegemonist designs cherished" by the Soviet Union, of pressing upon others its "model of socialism." They totally ignore dozens of Soviet peaceful initiatives and go as far as to attribute *détente* to the diplomacy of West-European capitalist countries, place on the same plane the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO though it is well known that the Warsaw Treaty Organization was founded to counterbalance NATO.

And with the statements of the kind the I.C.P. leaders come out at the time when the ruling circles of the United States and the NATO military have adopted a course at gaining a military superiority over socialist countries, speak of a "limited nuclear war" in Europe, a continent where Italy is situated.

Departure of the I.C.P. leadership from revolutionary traditions of their party and the Italian working class, from Marxist-Leninist theory and from the program of the communist and working parties causes damage to the unity and cohesion of the world communist movement, to the interests of the world working people including the Italian workers.

JALAN-AAJAB MEETS HUNGARIAN YOUTH SECRETARY

OW111033 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1443 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Mar (MONTSAME) -- S. Jalan-Aajab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, today received Istvan Nyitrai, secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth League. Istvan Nyitrai heads the Hungarian youth delegation visiting here at the invitation of the MRYL Central Committee.

HOR NAM HONG MEETS WITH RED CROSS OFFICIAL

BK101530 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] On the morning of 6 March, Comrade Hor Nam Hong, vice minister of foreign affairs, received (Orik de Beer), representative of the International Red Cross accredited to Phnom Penh, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On this occasion, in response to a request about ensuring security for International Red Cross medical personnel and health centers set up in Thai territory along the Kampuchean-Thai border, Comrade Hor Nam Hong reiterated that the PRK has always respected the sovereignty of neighboring countries, particularly the sovereignty of Thailand. He went on to stress that, on the contrary, the Thai authorities have ordered the reactionary Khmer groups and Pol Pot criminals taking refuge on their territory to sabotage the happiness of the Kampuchean people. He added that the PRK can in no way be held responsible for accidents that might occur in Thai territory, for the Thai authorities, in collusion with the Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists, continue to support and assist the murderous Pol Pot gang and other reactionary Khmer groups. At the same time, the comrade vice minister recalled the appeal from the Indochinese foreign ministers conference that a demilitarized zone be set up to ensure security along the border between the two countries and asked the International Red Cross to act as a mediator with the Thai side in order to fulfill this appeal, with the aim of ensuring security for the medical personnel and health centers of the International Red Cross in the region.

On the same occasion, (Orik de Beer) promised to do his best to bring about a guarantee of security along the border in order to facilitate the work of the relief personnel in the area.

CHAN VEN ATTENDS RUBBER PLANTATION MEETING

BK090922 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] The Council of State delegation led by Comrade Chan Ven, Council of State general secretary, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, returned safely to Phnom Penh. After attending the 3-day national rubber plantation congress held at the national state rubber plantation office in Tbong Khmum District, Kompong Cham Province.

Through the congress, the delegation and representatives of various offices visited different plantations such as (Thmar Pich) and Chup. Concurrently, the delegation paid a visit to Chup rubber plantation. When it arrived, the delegation was sincerely and warmly welcomed by cadres, employees and workers of the plantation.

YOS POR ADDRESSES MEETING IN PREY VENG

BK101414 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Mar (SPK) -- Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, recently visited the people in Prey Veng Province, 90 km east of Phnom Penh. Despite natural calamities, the province has planted nearly 139,800 hectares of rainy season rice and many hectares of subsidiary crops. The peasants have sold 15,000 tons of paddy to the state.

During a meeting held in his honor, Yos Por urged the people to strengthen their solidarity, militant spirit and defense capability, and to work for national reconstruction. He stressed international solidarity, especially with Vietnam and Laos, which is a decisive factor in the Kampuchean revolution.

STRENGTHENING OF TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES URGED

BK101527 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 10 Mar 82

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Strengthen and Expand the Trade Union Organization" -- date not given]

[Text] After the 7 January 1979 victory over the genocidal Pol Pot-Teng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackey of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists -- our country was faced with the serious consequences left behind by the former regime. Cadres in all sectors and most of the specialized workers had been massacred; social order, the organizational structures and the people's living standards had plunged to a sub-zero level. Residual counterrevolutionary views and unethical thinking had a serious influence on the new regime. However, thanks to the fact that the party grasped the good examples of Marxist-Leninist parties in fraternal socialist countries and thanks to the determination to fight permeated with the patriotic conscience of cadres at all levels and the entire working class, we set up the Trade Union Organization for National Salvation with the intention of rallying the workers throughout the country to take part in the tasks of managing and organizing the productive systems, restoring order and living conditions in the society, promoting production and restoring the national economy. This is a most important and premier historic event of our beautiful land of Angkor unprecedented in the previous regimes.

During the past year, while firmly grasping the appeals and directives of the resolutions issued by the first national trade union cadres meeting, all trade unions displayed a high sense of creativeness, mastery and responsibility vis-a-vis the revolution by steadily expanding and strengthening the organizational network in major economic sectors from the central to grassroots levels. Workers in all localities have actively and enthusiastically taken part in political activities in their capacity as masters of the country, electing representatives to commune and ward people's revolutionary committees, participating in and organizing the Fourth KPRP Congress and electing their representatives to the National Assembly and other leading state institutions. This clearly shows the essential role played by the trade union organization at this present stage of our revolution.

The trade union organization has educated and inculcated in us political and ideological matters as well as expanded within us the cultural and technical standards in all fields, and has raised the administrative ability of the workers with every passing day, ensuring the success of revolutionary tasks both at present and in the future, which is in complete contrast with the former regime, which pursued a policy of obscurantism to blind the masses in order to facilitate their oppression and exploitation.

Within the ranks of the trade union cadres, employees and workers, a movement of emulation to create good achievements, select model individuals, promote creativeness and ingenuity of the workers, develop the spirit of mutual affection and assistance as within a big family, and appropriately solve problems occurring in productive localities has been successfully launched. The will to struggle persistently in labor and the sense of courage to overcome all difficulties and obstacles has been steadily developed.

The trade union organization has encouraged our workers to continue their militant heroism in transporting equipment in service of production in all sectors, particularly in transporting foodstuffs and consumer goods to be distributed to the people.

This constitutes clear proof showing the lofty confidence and determination of the workers in contributing to accelerating the PRK through the period of transition toward socialism.

The second national trade union cadres meeting held at the end of last February paid particular attention to the question of strengthening and expanding the trade union organization, effectively promoting current activities and coping with the relentless development of our revolution. Therefore, the trade unions must make efforts to continue strengthening and broadening the organizational network throughout the country and heighten the administrative ability of trade union members so that they can correctly implement all tasks with the aim of carrying out all the 1982 economic and cultural plans stipulated by the party and state.

In order to achieve success in this matter, the trade union organization must implement the following:

1. Further disseminate and explain in depth to all workers and employees the immensely significant successes in all fields achieved by our revolution in the past, and the immediate and necessary needs of the revolution; and urge them to consistently implement all resolutions and measures put forward by the party and the front.
2. Clearly define friend from foe; do not hesitate to unmask enemies who have wormed their way into the inner circles of the localities; protect and thoroughly manage state-owned property, factories and enterprises; and, in a timely manner, foil all the enemy's perfidious maneuvers of all stripes.
3. Promote an emulation movement to increase production in all fields in each locality between groups and between machines in a correct and just way, and praise and reward individuals and units that have scored outstanding achievements.
4. Persuade, educate and urge the workers and employees to adhere to a strict ethical code and to be punctual and well disciplined in their work.

Workers at all productive units must heighten the spirit of being masters of the country, of the factories and of enterprises; deepen their sense of responsibility by strictly protecting and managing collective property, and raise the sense of economy as far as raw materials, electric power, fuel oil, spare parts and so on are concerned. They must absolutely avoid such unhealthy phenomena as waste and unprincipled behavior and resolutely punish anyone who sabotages or steals state property.

5. Through daily production, productive groups or sections must hold frequent meetings to discuss, exchange views, learn experience from each other, promote creativeness, seek to understand causes of losses and gains, and aim at always raising the quality and output of production.
6. The trade union must make efforts to take care of and improve the living conditions of workers, take measures to ensure good sanitation, protect the labor force, guarantee social security, implement a sufficient and timely distribution of the food supply, and see to it that the sale and supply of goods to workers and employees meet the limit set by the state in terms of volume, weight and quality without shortage or delay. The trade union must take care of shelter; living conditions; and improvement in vocational, professional, technical and cultural standards for workers and their families in order to encourage the workers to do their best in vigorously accelerating labor and production.

Workers and employees as a whole must unanimously strengthen and expand the trade union organization with a determination to fight, increase production and protect production. They must resolutely follow the authentic line of the KPRP and implement every point in the resolutions of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions regarding the tasks of trade unions in 1982, must pledge to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, hold aloft the banner of pure patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity, and particularly defend and strengthen the Kampuchean-Vietnam military solidarity forever so as to actively, massively and effectively contribute to the cause of building and defending the fatherland.

SIHANOUK DISCUSSES COALITION IN INTERVIEW

PM081625 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 28 Feb 82 p 4

[Gunnar Filseth undated interview with Prince Norodom Sihanouk: "I Must Join in the War"]

[Text] Beijing -- "I do not want war. But there is only one thing left for me to do -- I must join in the war," Prince Norodom Sihanouk said and raised his arms in a dramatic gesture. His lapdog, Meri, a Pomerian spitz, awoke briefly from its sleep on the carpet in front of him.

"For 3 years I have tried to reach an understanding with Vietnam, a reasonable compromise. Three years of patience -- completely in vain. Vietnam has rejected all my proposals, and the Soviet Union supports Vietnam. Now there is absolutely no hope. That is why we must fight and we must unite in a coalition...."

This is how Prince Sihanouk described the decision to once again begin cooperation with the Khmer Rouge -- his former partners in cooperation and his bitter enemies. The plan is to weld together the three largest anti-Vietnamese resistance groups into a sort of political and military union to increase their effectiveness. Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan made a framework agreement in Beijing this week.

This is a plan supported by China and a number of countries in Southeast Asia. If the plan becomes reality -- and this is far from certain -- Sihanouk will probably be proclaimed head of state in a counterregime which will take up the fight against Heng Samrin's Vietnam-supported regime in Phnom Penh.

The question is whether the "third man" -- former Prime Minister Son Sann -- will unite with the others to form the proposed three-party coalition. Like Sihanouk he is a noncommunist and refuses to cooperate with the Khmer Rouge because of the massacres they have committed.

Sihanouk has a piece of news. China has now begun to give him a little of the military aid that he made a condition for uniting with the Khmer Rouge in a coalition. In the last few days he had been supplied with automatic rifles and mortars to equip a 3,000-strong guerrilla force. Hitherto he has only had a few hundred men under arms.

"Recruitment is no problem at all," he assured me in his superbly categorical manner. If I only had the arms and the equipment I would be able to get 100,000 men to fight for me! But I have not been given any aid. Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge have been given a large amount of weapons and other things from China and other countries. But no one has been willing to give me anything...."

Sihanouk knows the reason. He and Beijing had a falling out. China did not like his attempts at compromise with Hanoi. "But I like China and I have decided that in the future I will always have good connections with China. China and ASEAN want me to be more active, play a more important role. China wants me to lead the coalition and be head of state, and I do not want to refuse China," Sihanouk said.

"But personally I am hesitant; I am very reluctant," he added thinking of future cooperation with the Khmer Rouge -- or "Democratic Kampuchea," which is the movement's official name. Sihanouk does not usually hide things, and it is clear that he views his future coalition partners -- whom he has called bloody butchers -- with as much detestation as before. "I can in no way accept the brutal methods of Democratic Kampuchea. Yes, they call themselves democratic, but they are completely undemocratic," he said with a sarcastic laugh. Sihanouk himself uses the name "Cambodia," as the country was once called.

"But what happened then should not prevent us from acting today. Today's problem is not the Khmer Rouge. Today's problem is Vietnam, it is the problem of fighting together against the Vietnamese. I want a political solution, but in order to get Vietnam to agree to a political solution, we must first fight. And when it comes to fighting it is necessary to have the Khmer Rouge as part of the coalition because they have the largest forces."

The interview lasted 2 hours, and Sihanouk received the SVENSKA DAGBLADET correspondent and a British and Japanese journalist in his palatial residence in Beijing -- the former French Embassy building, which the Chinese placed at his disposal when he came here as an exile in 1970. In recent years he has been here only sporadically, but now he is waiting until 9 March for Son Sann's arrival.

Sihanouk is and remains Sihanouk -- cascades of words, a voice which is both mirthful and full of biting irony, shrilly high-pitched. His feelings change rapidly -- the prince was moved to tears when he spoke of the good old days before the war, when he played the role of god king in the countryside and playboy and orchestra leader at home in the palace. Now he is 60.

Many people have criticized him for being capricious and vacillatory; others have admired his political balancing act. It will be a balancing act this time too -- perhaps a neck-breaking one. Sihanouk explains the allocation of roles in the planned coalition -- the Khmer Rouge are far to the left, Son Sann far to the right. "I am the coalition's center and mediator. I cannot enter a two-sided coalition with the Khmer Rouge, because the people would condemn me, they would say that things would go the way they went before. Then the Khmer Rouge pushed me to one side and the people found themselves under an incredibly cruel and despotic regime."

A question, almost as a joke: Would Sihanouk have liked to go back to his old regal authority rather than being head of state in "Democratic Kampuchea"?

The prince wanted to "play with the idea," he said, and he looked back nostalgically. "When the country was a kingdom people were not rich but they had a love of life and there were no problems with food. Cambodia was a major exporter of rice in those days. The people did not call me a dictator, they called me 'Daddy'...."

But since the kingdom fell there has only been misery -- first Lon Nol's military republic, then Pol Pot's "democratic" republic -- "the worst republic in history, in the whole history of mankind," Sihanouk cried. And now, most recently, Heng Samrin's "people's republic." Sihanouk explained: "Cambodia is a protectorate under Vietnam. Things would have been better if the country had been a protectorate under France or even the United States, for the Vietnamese are a people who like to be masters. They give the Cambodians nothing but humiliation and oppression...."

But immediately afterwards the prince did a logical about-turn -- in a way which many would find "typically Sihanouk." "I believe that the majority in Cambodia want the Vietnamese to be there, at least for a while. They are afraid that the Khmer Rouge will come back. They hate the Khmer Rouge more than the Vietnamese...."

Will a coalition of guerrilla groups have any chance at all of being a match for Vietnam? Sihanouk raised his hands in the air, deprecatingly: "We haven't a chance. We do not even have a 1-percent chance of beating Vietnam. When the United States could not manage to do so, how could we? But neither can Vietnam beat us. Our guerrillas will make it more and more troublesome for the Vietnamese to be in Cambodia; we will let them bleed every day, fight for many years, 10 years, 20 years. The people will suffer, but the Vietnamese and the Russians will suffer more. They will be like the Americans in Vietnam. One day they will begin to understand, and then we will be able to find a compromise."

Does Sihanouk see any sign of modification in the fact that the Khmer Rouge recently dissolved its political wing, the Communist Party of Kampuchea?

"That means nothing. It is tactics -- good tactics! The Khmer Rouge are very intelligent. They are very good at deceiving people sometimes. They want to hoodwink the people, to make people believe that they are no longer as brutal, that they are no longer communists, but nationalists. They can fool people in Europe and the United States, but not in their own country. We know that the Khmer Rouge are just as they were before; they are very, very communist....

"I must be very, very careful," he said. The last time he played the coalition game with the Khmer Rouge the stakes were high: "Five of my children were killed, two sons and three daughters. Fourteen of my grandchildren were killed. They were sent to the agricultural collectives. Then they disappeared without trace. And remember -- they were not opposed to the Khmer Rouge; they were in the united front with the Khmer Rouge, in the resistance movement opposed to Lon Nol and the Americans.

"We won the joint victory in April 1975 and then the Khmer Rouge decided to liquidate all the nationalists and Sihanouk supporters when peace came. Many of my relatives and colleagues were killed. One of them was Isoup Gandi, leader of the united front's Scandinavia office in Stockholm; he was tortured to death."

Sihanouk's life was spared thanks to Chinese pressure. He pointed to Meri, his dog, in front of him: "Meri is treated better than I was by the Khmer Rouge in Phnom Penh. They made me head of state. At first they wanted to use Sihanouk to make themselves look good. I was their garnish. But they kept me like a prisoner; I had no human rights. The only difference between Meri and me is that the dog enjoys human rights. It can meet journalists. I was not allowed to meet one for several years," Sihanouk said, smiling nonetheless.

MILITARY SAYS VIETNAM PLANS CHEMICAL ATTACKS

BK101314 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The military sources in Bangkok have reported that Vietnamese forces apparently planned to use chemical weapons in their offensive against the Khmer Rouge strongholds in the Phnum Malai ranges. The sources said there were strong indications that the Vietnamese would use artillery shells containing poisonous gas in their attack on the highlands which is expected to be launched soon. Gas masks have been distributed to Vietnamese troops stationed in the area.

Meanwhile, a Khmer Rouge officer, Mit Thiap, has claimed that gas masks were found on the bodies of four Vietnamese killed in fighting on Khao Din, west of Phnum Malai, and expressed concern that chemical weapons may be used against his men.

Fifteen Khmers were taken to an International Red Cross field hospital in Ban Nong Pru to be treated for symptoms which they claim were the result of a chemical attack. The military sources have also added that the sound of sporadic fighting was heard across the border, south of Aranyaprathet, and opposite Pong Nam Ron in Chanthaburi Province. Vietnamese casualties were reported to be heavy.

THAI VILLAGE FIRED ON BY SRV-HENG SAMRIN FORCES

BK101320 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT Mar 82

[Text] Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces in Kampuchea fired another barrage of artillery and small arms fire into the Thai district of Pong Nam Ron and 15 artillery shells landed about 200 meters from a village. The Chanthaburi provincial authorities have ordered the evacuation of the women and children.

The firing of the 120 mm artillery shells at the Thai village of Bung Chanang occurred at about 0300, Tuesday [9 March]. The village is inhabited by 20 families consisting of about 80 persons. Later on the same day, at about 0900 Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces directed small arms fire at the village again.

THAILAND READY TO GRANT IMPORT CREDITS TO LAOS

BK101515 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Sublieutenant Praphat Limpraphan, deputy commerce minister, said Thailand is willing to grant long-term credits to Laos for imports from Thailand if that is what Laos desires. He said the Thai trade delegation led by Director General of the Foreign Trade Department Patchara Itsarasena, which left for Laos on 8 March, might have brought up the matter for talks with the Lao officials.

The deputy commerce minister stressed that the decision rests with Laos whether it would desire long-term credits for imports from Thailand. Thailand is already a customer of Laos for electricity. He saw no problem for Laos' imports of oil from Thailand since Laos has already been purchasing oil from Thailand.

ARMY COMMANDER PRAYUT DISCUSSES ASEAN TOUR

BK110254 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Thai Army Commander Gen Prayut Charumani's 10 March press conference at Don Muang Airport upon his return from touring Asean member countries]

[Text] Army Commander Gen Prayut Charumani told newsmen at Don Muang Airport yesterday evening [10 March] about his ASEAN tour. He said: [Begin Prayut recording] ASEAN wants peace for the whole region. However, if an ASEAN member is invaded, we will fully cooperate with each other in all areas to defend peace, freedom and well-being. [end Prayut recording]

Touching on the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border in Prachin Buri Province, the army commander said: [begin recording] We have nothing to do with them if they operate only inside Kampuchea. However, if they cross the border into Thailand, we will have to retaliate heavily against them. We will push them out of our country. We have successfully done that many times before. We are confident that we can prevent any border incursion. That is what I have told them, and they believe that we can do it. We have gained experience in the wars in South Korea and Vietnam. Although the result of the Vietnam war was disappointing, we have learned a lesson from that country. [end recording]

ASEAN is ready to help Thailand if it faces external aggression. The army commander said: [begin recording] We are like five houses in the same compound. If we are bullied by a hooligan, they will help us. They might not be able to send their troops to help us, but they have guns to give us. They are willing to help us because we are not a rich country. We will fight economically. We are satisfied that our good friends are willing to give us weapons to help. This is our land. It is our duty to defend it. [end recording]

KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES TO BE MOVED INTO KAMPUCHEA

BK110227 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 11 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] A senior military officer announced yesterday that border encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border will be "reorganized" so that all displaced Khmers, estimated at about 288,000 at the last count, would in effect be "residing in the Kampuchean territory."

The statement, representing a new policy by the Thai Government, was disclosed by Colonel Sanan Khachonklam, joint operations centre, Supreme Command.

The new move came in the wake of reports that the Thai Government was contemplating a new move to draw a new demarcation line on the Thai-Kampuchean border so that all the displaced Khmers would be considered technically living on Kampuchean, instead of Thai, territory.

Col Sanan, without elaboration, said: "Appropriate means will be employed to reorganize the border encampments to the effect that all Kampucheans would reside in the Kampuchean territory. This would be implemented step by step." Col Sanan was addressing a luncheon of the Rotary Club of Phrakanong at the Ambassador Hotel. He estimated that about 288,000 Kampucheans are residing in various encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border, receiving assistance from international organizations and voluntary agencies with cooperation from Thai authorities.

Observers noted that the new policy of re-marking the border line to place the encampments within Khmer territory might be a Thai design to make clear to Vietnamese and Hen Samrin troops the Thai borderline for the first time to prevent fighting spillovers in the future.

Col Sanan said that new Kampucheans fleeing into Thailand will not be admitted to holding centres. "Instead, they would be transferred to the border encampments," he said.

For 1982, several measures will be adopted to reduce the number of displaced persons in Thailand, he said. In short, efforts will be made to increase the number of Indochinese displaced persons to be resettled in third countries. In regard to Kampucheans at holding centres, however, resettlement in third countries would be permitted only for special cases such as family reunification. This is to deter the influx of more Kampucheans fleeing into Thailand," he said.

Kamphut and Sakaeo holding centres are scheduled to be closed down on Dec 23, this year, leaving only Khao I-Dang centre and Phanat Nikhom processing centre in operation in 1983, he added. Col Sanan also pointed out that Vietnamese "land people," numbering over 1,000 at the latest count, who had fled from Vietnam through Kampuchea on land will be confined in a separate area inside Nong Samet (camp NW-82).

Col Sanan also reported that the number of Khmers fleeing into Thailand was on the increase due to food shortage in Kampuchea in the past few months. "According to a report of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Kampuchea still needs about 750,000 tons of rice," he said. Col Sanan charged that part of the rice aid sent by sea to Kompong Som in Kampuchea had been diverted by Vietnamese authorities to Hanoi. "And another part of the rice aid shipment was used to feed Vietnamese soldiers while the rest was handed over to Heng Samrin troops. Kampuchean in the remote areas have not got any rice from the aid programme at all," he said.

The military officer reported that during the meeting of representatives from about 40 donor countries, once in New York in November, last year, and another time last month, it was agreed that direct aid to Kampuchea should be halted and that relief supplies should instead be sent to Khmers on the Thai-Kampuchean border and holding centres. "FAO has also been asked to conduct another survey to be presented to the next round of meeting in May so that the donor countries could decide whether to stick to the original decision or not. This because they want Vietnam and the Soviet Union, which have both declared their support for Kampuchea, to produce some concrete contributions in this regard," Col Sanan added.

ACTION THREATENED AGAINST VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

BK110235 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 11 Mar 82 pp 1.2

[Text] A senior official yesterday threatened to take "unilateral" action against about 50,000-60,000 Vietnamese refugees who fled here since the Dien Bien Phu era "when the time comes." National Security Council (NSC) Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri told the NATION that the Vietnamese refugees cannot be allowed to stay permanently in the country. He said that Thailand had justifications to deal with the refugees unilaterally "because they are posing security problems to the country." "The longer the Vietnamese refugees continue staying here, the more they could harm the stability of the country," he said.

Prasong also said that nobody can blame Thailand for the measure to be taken against the Vietnamese refugees because the Vietnamese authorities themselves appeared reluctant to take them back. Asked to elaborate on the measure, Prasong said: "They are on my mind. I am just waiting for a good timing."

The NSC secretary general said that the Vietnamese who took refuge in the country during the French-Vietnamese fighting have been weakening the stability of Thailand in the political, economical and defence areas. "Economically, the Vietnamese can exert their influence through the enterprises they are commanding against our country," he said. He said that authorities nabbed some Vietnamese refugees on charges of supporting communist insurgents. "Their activities in this regard obviously endanger the defence of our country," he said.

He added that so far as the Vietnamese refused to negotiate the repatriation of the Vietnamese refugees to Vietnam, the Thai people would never believe in their sincerity." Prasong said that his warning against the Dien Bien Phu refugees last October had gone unheeded.

Vietnam has agreed to take back the refugees under the Rangoon agreement signed with Thailand in 1959 but the talks for the repatriation were suspended after they were postponed by Hanoi in early 1979.

Prasong had earlier said that Hanoi tried to distort the issue and put the blame on Thailand for the delay in the talks. All the Vietnamese refugees and their descendants had already signed documents to express their willingness to be repatriated, Prasong said.

Vietnam sent a team of negotiators here late 1978 but returned to Hanoi after a few rounds of futile talks. Its chief delegate later postponed indefinitely the talks which were scheduled to resume in January 1979.

CONFESIONS OF CAPTURED PRC SEAMEN REPORTED

OW101706 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 10 -- "We confess having encroached upon Vietnamese waters" and "we confess having arms hidden under dining tables". These confessions came from (Chen Guanchang), captain of the Chinese boat bearing Number 108 captured on March 3, 1982, within the territorial waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, at a place seven nautical miles east of the Nhat Le River mouth.

At first questioning, he denied having any weapons on the boat but after the Vietnamese self-defence forces searched the boat and took out hard evidence materials, he submitted to the undeniable. The weapons included machine guns, thousands of bullets, hundreds of grenades, and several bags of spent cartridges, all with the marking "People's Republic of China".

The captain of the boat 108 tried to alleviate their crime. He said: "We admit that our ships have encroached upon the territorial waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. However, we wish you would add the words "because of bad weather".

He further said: "We admit having arms hidden under the dining tables. As for the spent cartridges, they are left from our shooting drills".

(Fang Kimhan), deputy captain of the same boat, also admitted that his ship had entered Vietnamese waters but he said "because this was an order from higher up we had to obey". However, the cartridge belts of heavy machine gun of the 12.7 mm calibre, the cases of AK assault rifle bullets and hand grenades are incontestable evidence of the plan of these Chinese armed boats disguised as fishing boats to penetrate deeply into Vietnamese waters and carry out China's military design against Vietnam.

When Vietnamese boats closed in and Vietnamese militiamen patrolling the sea jumped onto the Chinese boat, the intruders pleaded that they "did not understand international signals very well" and later "we have learnt maritime navigation laws and international signals but did not remember them after a long neglect".

Before undeniable evidence (Chen Guanchang), the captain of the boat 108 had to sign a written confession admitting that his ship has "encroached upon the territorial waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and his ship is armed. Vietnam has acted in conformity with international maritime law and treated the captured Chinese sailors humanely. None of us has been either beaten or humiliated".

Beijing has exerted every effort to deny its hostile acts towards Vietnam. But (Huang Zhipeng), a sailor on the boat 122 (another Chinese boat) testified:

"The boat 122 was equipped with weapons and radio. We received orders from our higher authorities on March 1st and started from Peima Port on Hainan Island. On March 3, 1982, we entered Vietnamese waters, where we spotted Vietnamese fishing boats. We did not expect that the Beijing authorities has used us to further their military purposes in their anti-Vietnam plan. Having penetrated too deeply into Vietnamese waters we had to open fire first on Vietnamese fishing boats in an attempt to flee into the high sea. But we came right upon a resolute riposte. Our boat 122 was hit and set on fire and the captain was killed".

After the ship was hit by Vietnamese fire, the intruders jumped into the sea and were later rescued by Vietnamese self-defence forces even though minutes before they had hurled hand grenades into a Vietnamese boat. The survivors made a desperate attempt to flee by sticking to their blazing ship. They later told the Vietnamese authorities that after spending a day floating on the sea they were rescued by Vietnamese fishermen who took them to the coast.

NEED FOR DEFENSE FORCES IN MOUNTAINS STRESSED

BK091000 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Build Militia and Self-Defense Forces in the Mountainous Areas"]

[Text] Forest and Mountainous regions occupy a vast area of our country and play a very important role in the political, economic, security and defense domains.

The northern mountainous and forest area bordering China is the nation's frontline where the reactionary clique of the Beijing leadership conduct around-the-clock provocations and carry out sabotage activities against us, relentlessly preparing to wage an aggressive war against our country at an opportune moment. The western mountainous and forest area links with the borders of fraternal Laos and Kampuchea. Here the international reactionaries, in collusion with local reactionaries, are plotting to infiltrate and undermine us across these borders. In the Tay Nguyen mountainous region, the reactionary group, henchmen of the imperialists, are also conducting underground activities to undermine, incite hatred and sow division among the people of various nationalities and between tribesmen and delta people in order to fulfill their vile schemes.

As a result, in establishing all-people national defense in the mountainous areas, the building of firm and strong militia and self-defense forces is a basic and regular task and an urgent requirement. Only by strengthening and comprehensively improving the quality of the militia and self-defense forces in hamlets, villages, enterprises and organs can we, together with other forces, create a great and integrated strength to foil the multifaced war of sabotage being carried out by the Beijing expansionists. This will help create a base for establishing a force to defeat all the wars of aggression of the enemies.

In the northern mountainous area, especially the border districts, we must strengthen the building of militia and self-defense forces and turn them into the frontline and local forces which can promptly seek out and attack the enemy. These forces must, together with other armed forces, firmly control the border line and promptly capture all intruder commandos and scouts. When attacked by the enemy, these forces must promptly counterattack and stop the enemy's advance. They must persistently pursue and attack the enemy from the front, the flank and the rear, coordinate with and support the main force to fight the enemy triumphantly.

In building and consolidating militia and self-defense forces in the mountainous and forest areas, we must first carry out the tasks of propagating and educating the people and help each individual detachment, unit and combatant to enhance political awareness, fighting impetus and combat readiness to oppose the enemy's schemes and tactics.

By applying various lively and comprehensive forms of educating the people we will enable them to understand clearly the enemy's basic and long-term schemes, and the reactionaries' current perfidious maneuvers. This will inflame the people's hatred for the enemy, encourage them to strengthen their vigilance to resolutely oppose the enemy and get rid of all illusion and confusion which may influence them to fall victim to the enemy.

On the basis of educating and promoting a sense of mastery among the people of various nationalities, we must encourage young men and women who meet the desired political and physical standards to join the militia and self-defense forces in order to make the personnel strength of militia and self-defense forces in each hamlet and village proportionate with the population.

Training a contingent of militia commanding cadres from among various nationalities is the key and decisive factor and also an urgent requirement in the struggle to further develop the militia and self-defense forces in the mountainous areas.

In coordination with other organs concerned, provincial and district military organs must formulate plans for training these cadres in the immediate future and on a long-term basis. Efforts should be made to ensure that necessary material bases are available and effective measures are adopted so that training activities can be organized and carried out uniformly and that, after a certain period of time, a firm and strong contingent of militia and self-defense commanding cadres at the grassroots level -- composed mainly of local people of various nationalities -- can be formed. It is necessary to select a number of ethnic soldiers -- those who will be discharged from the army shortly -- and arrange for them to undergo training in local military work before assigning them to serve as commanding cadres of the militia and self-defense forces in the localities.

In combination with the plan to regulate the labor forces provided for the mountainous areas by certain provinces in the delta region, military organs in mountainous localities can draw up their own plans for building militia and self-defense forces in various new economic zones, ensuring that forces are available to stand ready for combat and to maintain security and order in these new economic zones as soon had they have been developed.

Military tasks in the mountainous regions require that each hamlet should set up a militia squad or platoon. This must be done in conjunction with local production tasks. Larger-scale militia organizations can be set up for industrial enterprises, construction sites, forestry sites and state farms. We must not build a combined militia unit for two or three hamlets, thus causing trouble in the livelihood, activities and management of militia forces in these localities. We must see to it that each hamlet has its own strong militia unit, capable of ensuring security and order in the hamlet. This will help all hamlets of a village to depend on the support each other in their militia activities. The fact that state farms, forestry sites, industrial enterprises and state organs are located in the mountainous areas helps strengthen the latter with their self-defense forces. Local military organs must pay due attention to developing the strength of these forces in such a way as to ensure their close coordination with the local militia forces in each combat position and on the district level.

By doing so, mountainous localities will further strengthen their local national defense and security tasks and, at the same time, create favorable conditions for developing and protecting production and building and defending firmly the most strategic areas of the country in the present situation.

NHAN DAN URGES INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL CROPS

BK100621 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Nhan Dan 10 March editorial: "Plant Industrial Crops"]

[Summary] After a slump the production of industrial crops is now picking up. "The area under short-term industrial crops in 1981 increased by 1.8 percent over 1980, with the production of various main crops such as sugarcane, peanuts, sesame, jute and rush going up in terms of cultivated area and yield as well as output volume. With a twofold increase in output, soybean is now considered by various regions as one of the key short-term industrial crops. In the south, long-term industrial crops such as rubber, coffee and tea are being restored, and they have, in the initial period, turned out a fairly large marketable output. Fruit trees such as oranges, pineapples and bananas have been vigorously developed to become major sources of export goods."

The movement to reorganize production, coupled with the economic policies newly promulgated by the state, the improvement of managerial work and the application of the product-contract system, has encouraged planters to work more enthusiastically. "However, the production of industrial crops has generally developed unevenly and still falls short of demand and actual capability. The slow rate of area enlargement, meager yields and poor product quality have made it impossible to achieve the annual plan norms for total output and export."

This situation stems chiefly from the fact that some policies and managerial methods do not really have the effect of promoting production and productive establishments and workers engaged in industrial crop cultivation are not appropriately rewarded. This has often led to a situation in which planters replace industrial crops with grain or other crops that are more profitable.

Since the industrial crop norms set for this year and the third 5-year plan are far greater than those of previous years, calling for a 49-percent increase in area over 1980 and high increases in the output of main crops -- 200 percent for soybeans, 25 percent for peanuts, 32 percent for sugarcane and 50 percent for jute -- we must simultaneously enforce a series of effective measures designed to bring into full play the great potentials concerning land, labor and the existing material-technical bases. Reality shows that every agricultural area in our country can plant certain companion industrial crops according to the local soil conditions. Setting up areas specialized in industrial crop cultivation is a good way of practicing intensive cultivation and multicropping, enlarging the cultivated area and, at the same time, ensuring a steady supply of large quantities of products. Meanwhile, planting industrial crops in scattered plots of lands is also an important practice that should be broadly encouraged to meet local demands and directly improve the living conditions of the planters' families.

The policies designed to promote production play a decisive role in developing industrial crops. It is necessary to review them and discover bottlenecks and irrationalities for prompt revision in the spirit of ensuring harmony among the interests of the state, the collectives and the workers. In particular, attention must be given to providing sufficient grain for industrial crop planters and appropriately setting prices for every type of product.

VALUE OF LOCAL INDUSTRY PRODUCTION RISES

OW110433 Hanoi VNA in English 0328 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 11 -- By the end of 1980 the local industries in Vietnam had 1,900 state-run enterprises employing over 300,000 workers, in addition to about 12,000 small industry and handicraft cooperatives and production teams with a work force totalling 1.5 million. Last year, the value of local industrial and handicraft production totalled 5.4 billion dong, representing a four percent increase over the previous year and accounting for almost 65 percent of the gross industrial output of the country. Seventy percent of this amount came from the small industries and handicrafts.

Most of the local industrial products are consumer goods. Exports accounted for 15 percent of the output value of the local industries. The main production lines consist of primary necessities such as fish, salt, wood, mosquito netting, towels, sleeping mats, silk, hand tools, bicycles, lime, bricks and tiles.... New lines have been added recently such as silk-threading machines, metal-drilling machines, freezers, electric motors, table-tennis bats, car-brake oil, firebricks....

From 1976 to 1981 the local industries yearly produced about 20 million hand tools, 200,000 carts, 180,000 bicycles, 500,000 tonnes of cement, ten million pairs of sleeping mats, 250,000 porcelain articles, 100,000 tonnes of salt, 80 million metres of cloth and silk, 100 million metres of mosquito netting, 20,000 tonnes of paper....

The developing of local industries has helped to boost the district economy. The output value of industrial production, which occupied a negligible percentage in the district economy in the past, has now risen to ten per cent. About 85 per cent of the agricultural co-ops in many Red River Delta provinces have taken up handicrafts as side-line occupations. These occupations are employing about fifteen per cent of the workforce and producing an amount of goods accounting for 60 percent of the yearly agricultural industrial output value of these co-ops.

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DATE FILMED

MARCH 12, 1953

